Virginia Election. RICHMOND, Friday, May 27, 1859. Wood County complete gives Goggin 200 majority. Beeford County gives Goggin 609 majority.

Montgomery County-Goggie, 235 majority. Floyd County-Goggin, 200 majority. Washington Gounty-Goggin 112 majority. In the VIth Congressional District, Leake (Dem.) has 735 majority in Albermarle County, and 400 in Florians-the latter as far as heard from. SPOTISTIVANIA, May 27 .- King George and Staf-

ford Counties, supposed majority for Goggia, 400. Norfolk—Goggia's majority, 306. Portsmouth-Majority for Goggia, 154. Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties gave Goggin a

majority.
Frederick County (complete)—Letcher 2/3 majority over dty. For Congress, Faulker (Dem.) 85 majority over Boteler. One Democratic Scustor and two Democratic Delegates are chosen to the Legislature.

Berkeley County-Letcher 174 majority. Reckingham-Letcher 1,686 majority. Shenandoah-Letcher 1,598 majority. Orange-Goggin 49 majority. Culpepper-Goggin 29 majority. Fairfax-Goggin, 24 majority. Cardine-Goggin, 166 majority, New-Kent-Goggin 100 majority. Louisa-Goggin 114 majority. Greene-Goggin 131 majority. Chesterfield-Letcher 350 maj srity. Stafford Court-House-Letcher 230 majority. King George-Letcher 90 majority. Loudoun-Letcher 500 majority. Augusta-Goggin 800 majority. Smythe-Goggin 110 majority.

Rockbridge-Reported gains for Goggin, but nothing positive. Augusts-Skinner's majority for Congress is 7. Rockingham and Shenandoah give Harris, for Con gress, 1,660.

Jefferson Courty, Letcher, 15 majority; Boteler, (Opp.) 350 majority. There is but one county to be heard from in the District, and Boteler is undoubtedly elected over Faulkner, (Dete.)

Tyler County, Letcher, 23 majority. Clemens (Dem.) for Congress, has 36 mejority over Berkshire, (Opp.) Marion County, Letcher, 700 majority.

Smythe-Smith's majority for Congress is estimated at 134.

Caroline-De Jarnette, for Congress, 351 majority. Green-Leake, for Congress, 306 majority. RICHMOND, Friday, May 27, 1859.

It is impossible to arrive at anything like a definite conclusion of the result to-night. The impression here, however, is that Mr. Letcher is elected by a greatly reduced majority.

Later from Havana. SAVANNAH, Friday, May 27, 1859.

The steamship Isabel, from Havana and Key West, 25th inst., has touched off Tybee, on her way to Charleston. The Havana sugar market was dull and unsettled.

Molasses was active and advancing in rates. Freights and exchange were improving. There was an extensive fire at Key West on the 16th inst. One hundred and ten houses were burned,

involving a loss of \$250,000. Maryland Episcopal Convention.

The Maryland Episcopal Convention reassembled this morning, and laid the whole subject of the division of the diocess on the table.

The Convention adjourned sine die this evening. Rev. Drs. Coxe, Wyntt, Mason and Pinkney, and Messrs. Hugh, Davy, Evans, James Mason, Campbell, Bruce, S. Golasborough and Judge E. F. Cananbers were elected delegates to the General Convention.

Presbyterian (N. S.) General As-

wilmisoros, Friday, May 27, 1859.
Trustees of the Church Erection Fund for New-York and for the Preebyterian house in Philadelphia were elected. and for the Precoyterian house in Primar-pair elected.

The report on Church Extension was discussed, but no conclusion arrived at.

An open session on Church Extension is being held to-night.

to-night.

The Assembly will not adjourn this week.

Pennsylvania Protestant Episcopal

Convention.

PRILADELPHIA, Friday, May 27, 1859.

The Episcopal Convention adjourned to day. The question of a division of the Diocese was postponed.

Marine News.

The French three-masted schr. Narra Pestel, from Marscaibo, has arrived here, in cistress and short of provisions. She will proceed to Havre. Oats for New-York.

The schr. Energy, Dill, master, cleared from this port to day for Prince Edward Island, to load with oats for New-York.

Destructive Fire at Key West. BALTIMORE, Friday, May 27, 1859.

The U. S. surveying sobr. Howell Cobb, which serived to-day in eight days from Key West, brings intelligence of the destruction of the principal part of that tone be fire.

that town by fire. The Utah Mail.

St. Louis, Friday, May 27, 1859.

The Utah mail of the 6th inst. has arrived. Superintendent Forney had reached Fort Fillmore, with sixteen children, survivors of the Monntain Meadows massacre. The death of Lieut. Potts is announced. There were no further disturbances among the Mormons.

Markets. -BREADSTUFFS dull; Yellow Corn

PRILADELPHIA, May 27.—BREADSTUTES duff; Yellow Corn. Ste. Whisky duff at 25:630c.
CHARLESTON, May 25.—COTTON; sales of the week 4,500 bales.
RECRIFTS of the week 1,775. Middling 11;c.
Monthe, May 26.—COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 100 bales; Middling 11;c. Several parcels have been withdrawn for a rise.
SAVANAH, May 26.—COTTON; sales of the week 520 bales; the steamer's news caused less firmness. RECRIFTS of the week 25:00 bales, acck 35,000 bales.
BALTIMORE, May 27.—FLOUR quiet but firm; Howard street and Ohio \$7:67.25. Where I unchanged; White \$1.750.\$1.30.
Red \$1.10.41 \$1.70. Corn quiet; White \$2.000 bales.
PROVISIONS duff; Bacon-Sides houtinally life. Mass Pock \$18.50. Whiskey 26c.
ALBANY, May 27.—FLOUR excessively duff. Sales of 2,000 bash.
Carnotins Oxto at 57c., weight. Whitsky at 73;c. Woot is taken, in tota, of new clip at 40/242c. for common to fine Fleece.

ALBAN, May 27.—FLOUR excessively doll. Sales of 2,000 bash. Conscisse OATS at 570. weight. Whisky at 779. Wool. is maken, in acts, of new clip at 40242c, for common to fine Fiscote. EUFFALO, May 27.—1 p. m. FLOUR active and Invert sales, mostly last evening, of 1,100 bbls, at 462 \$6 50 for State from Spring wheat; \$6 752 \$7 25 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and \$7 507 \$7 75 for double extra sid. WHEAT dull and beavy; sales of 1,200 bach. No. 1 Chicago Spring at \$1 20. Conv. Sewet, Sales of 6,000 bach or private terms.

OATS BARLEY and RYE quiet, and so sales. WHISKY nomice. males 75c. Canal Frenchers; Joseph on Canal Missky norm; all et 75c. Canal Frenchers; Joseph on Canal Frenchers; Joseph on Canal Frenchers; Joseph on Flour; 1,000 blue, Whest, and 35c. on Flour; 1,000 blue, Vent, 4,000 blue, Corn. Canal Exports; 500 bble, Flour; 4,000 blue, Wheat, and 5,000 blueh.

Buyralo, May 27, 6 p. m -Flour market dull and lower; DUFFALO, May 27, 6 p. m.—FLOUR market dell and lower; sales of 300 bbls. at \$600 m6 50 for State from Western Spring; \$60 750 27 25 for extra Mic iran, Ladiana and Chio, and \$7.00 dull, and \$7.00 for double extras. Whear dull, and no sales. Coadul, and \$7.00 four, \$100 for \$0.00 for \$1.00 for \$1

WHEAT inactive and lower; no sales. Coan in demand for di filling; sales 5,000 bush, warm fillinots on private terms. Oat chiel. Canal Francists continue very dull at 25c, on Flou-chiel. Canal Francists continue very dull at 25c, on Flour 6c, on Wheat and 6c, on Corn to New York. Lake Invoata-1,400 bbls. Fiour. No shipments by Canal of any importance.

FIRE IS WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.-At 5 FIRE IN WEST THIRTT-FIFTH STREET.—At 5 of clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in Kennedy's Iron Railing Manufactory, No. 120 West Thirty fifth street in consequence of the carelessness of one of the workmen with a light in the pattern shop which is located in the rear. The firemen were early on the ground, but before they could subdue the flames, the stock was damaged to the amount of \$1,200, and the building which is owned by Miss Baldwin, to the amount of \$400. Mr. Kennedy has no insurance. The building is insured for \$1,500 in the Rutger's Insurance Company.

Fire in Lauren's Street.—At 8 o'clock, last evening, a fire occurred in the dwelling-house, No. 34 Laurens street in consequence of children playing about a bed with friction matches. But little damage was

A stranger who visited Jersey City, yesterday, and got involved in the intricacies of the railroad depot, ne to the conclusion that no one could get into Mew Jersey without a night key.

PIKE'S PEAK.

BY THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN THERE, AND BY THOSE WHO HAVE NOT.

THE OUTGO AND THE INCOME

A letter from the intelligent correspondent of The Beston Journal, dated Leavenworth, May 14, says: "The Pike's Peak stages, which leave daily, as carrying out many passengers. The fare through is \$155. The first return stage is expected to arrive in a few days. There is no important news from the gold region. The reports continue favorable; but the gold does not arrive in any considerable quantities. The statement given in one of the St. Louis papers a few days since that \$5.050 had come in by a since arrival. statement given in one of the St. Louis papers a few days since, that \$5,000 had come in by a single arrival, grew out of the fact that a few ounces of gold dust from the Gila River were recently received by a mer-

A CLERGYMAN'S CONCLUSION.

A clerical correspondent of The Nashville Chris-tion Advocate, under date of April 25th, writes from the "borders of civilization" as follows:

the "borders of civilization" as follows:

"I passed vesterday, all day, in a stage coach, with
a Pike's-Peaker. I asked questions; got myself fornished; hence this letter. Said he: Western Kansas
had to be settled by some means. Shrewd speculators
enf-red land; laid out towns. They made up letters
purporting to be written from the gold mines. The
pupers of the Territory copied them for the same purpose. The citizens of St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansus City, and Independence knew that these would be
the principal outlitting towns. Their papers seized
upon all favorable news greedily. Hence this unparalicede excitement.

ralleled excitement.
"Furnishers of ozen and mules, wagons and appa-"Furnishers of even and muses, wagons and apparatus, provisions and goods—some of them—have been enriched. They are now satisfied. Thousands of these gold-diggers will never return (as in the case of California); thou-ands will never be able to return. Those will get hold of town-lots and Kansas claims, and these will be 'hewers of wood and drawers of water;' and the result—Kansas, bleeding Kansas, will be a Free State describ convided.

State, densely crowded.

"This gentleman tells me that west of St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and Kansas City, the whole country is covered with wagons and tents—a majority getting ready to go on, others meditating return, and many actually seiling out for a trifle."

A HUMBUGGED MAYOR.

The late Mayor of Nebraska City says, in a letter to a friend, dated St. Vrain's Creek, Rocky Mountains, January 29:

"If you have any confidence in my judgment, and act on my ndvice, you will immediately abandon the idea of coming out here, unless some other discoveries me made. My impression of the mines is, they are all a humbug. Where we are wintering, we have found the best quality of gold that has been discovered, and cannot make one dollar per day. We were quite surprised a few days since when we read the golden accounts in the Missoni papers of what the missonic arms. prised a few days since when we read the golden ac-counts in the Missouri papers of what the miners are doing out here. I pronounce them a pack of hes, wris-ten by a set of petty, one-horse-town speculators, and calculated to ruin many a poor fool, beside your hum-ble source. 2

A DOZEN FOOLS.

The Davenport State Democrat says:

"A friend who has been down the river, says that the Hannihel and St. Joseph train, from St. Joseph on Friday night, brought some dozen individuals, who started some time since for Pike's Peak. Their expuri-ence had been that the nearer they approached the sines the less they heard about gold.

A DETROIT MINER'S STORY.

The Detroit Advertiser of the 18th inst, says that Mr. S. D. Johnson of that city who left for Pike's Peak on the 5th of March last, returned to Detroit on Monday evening, having seen the elephant in all his phases. He fully confirms the reports that the whole thing is a stupendous hunbug, conceived in fraud by a set of namitigated sharpers and swindlers. The Advertiser says:

Advertiser says:

"Mr. Johnson is an old California gold-digger, and was therefore prepared to judge correctly of the prospect of finding gold in any considerable quantity, and to enter upon the search intelligently. He informs us that after the most foldstrious efforts in the bost localities, the most gold he was able to find in a day, was the corrections sum of five cents! During all his residence there, the mort good he was able to find in a day, was the normous sum of five cents! During all his residence at the nines, after the most parient inquiry, the most he could hear of any one's having in his possession was \$74 of quicksilver dust, and only \$14 of the pure was \$74 of quicksilver dust, and only \$11 of the pure dust. He succeeded with great difficulty in purchasing \$6.36 worth 50 bring back as a speciment to show his friends. One gentleman of his acquaintance offered \$25 for ab ource of the dust—\$3 or \$4 more than its real value—for the same purpose. But he could not procure it on any terms, for it was not there. The traders, or "merchants" at Auraria and Denver City, of whom the miners bought their supplies, could not procure a dellar s worth of the precious metal. If there had been any god in the diggings, it would have found its way into their clutches. But they had not been able to gather enough of the tiny scales to reward them for the lenst of their impositions upon the public.

wagons left to return; and many on their way, wh were met by those who were fleeing from the mines were not by those who were fleeing from the inines, as they would from plague, were induced to turn back without even looking down upon the promised lands, by the unfavorable reports they received on all hands. He fully confirms also the teports in regard to the suffering at the mines. Many were destitute of shoes and were compelled to the rags upon their feet, without decent clothing, and with scarce enough food to keep soil and body together. He thinks from his own observation, and from careful inquiry, there must be at least 125,000 people on the plains, either going to or returning from the mines."

THE REPORT OF UTICA MINERS.

From The Utica Herald, May 28.
Our readers will remember that on the 22d of March last, we chronicled the departure of twelve young men from this city, bound for Pike's Peak. Yesterday morning, the friends of the Utica Pike's Peakers were startically the report that three of the party had re-turned. Twas e'en so. John and Joseph Baxter and Samuel Plant have seen the elephant; they have seen the carayans of crazy fools enduring terrible hardsups on the Plains in pursuit of

"Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold! Bright and yellow, hard and cold,"

and they have returned once more to Utica, content to mass wealth and carn a living by the slow and cer-

thin nethods.

Our Urea emigrants traveled about 200 miles west of Fort Kearney, or within about 150 miles of "ye famous Pike's Peak" They were constantly met by pattles of returning Pike's Peakers in misery and desiration, each norty telling the same dismaltake of wee. titution, each party telling the same dismat tale of wor Gold was not to be had at the Peak in sufficient quan tities to pay for the working: indeed, it is a matter of doubt whether there is any gold there at all. Some persons suppose that the reported gold discoveries will yet turn out to be nothing more than sulphuret of ironyet turn out to be nothing more than sulphuret of irona mineral of external appearance exactly resembling
gold, but perfectly worthless. The evidence that
Pike's Peak was a humbing at last became too strong
to be resisted, and the Utica party at last judged it best
to take the back track while they could, without waiting until their provisions were exhausted. Accordingly after a "council of war," they faced about aid
joined the homeward bound.

Our travelers succeeded in selling their teams, &c.
The company then separated. Two of the number
remained at Fort Kearney; others stopped at Omaha,
Nebraska. The Mesers, Baxter and Plant came on
ahead of the others, but all will be home in the course
of a week or two.

There were over one thousand teams on the Plains belonging to returning Pike's Peakers. The disappointed geld-seekers are seling their outfits for almost a song. They sell their flour at from \$3 to \$5; horses and eathe they part with for almost nothing; wagens and hand-earls they give away. Some are returning without a cent to take them back to the States, while those who have anything are hurrying on to keep from being robbed by the rest. Mr. Plant says the people of the border towns are a "regular set of cutthroats." Many of them, he declares, would says the people. Many of them, he declares, would murder a man for a suxpence. Great numbers of the gold-hunters are suffering from starvation.

gold-hunters are suffering from starvation.

We have been permitted to see and make extractifrom a hasty letter written at Fort Kearney, May, 5 by one of the Utica men, whom Baxter and Plant Isf at that point. The letter was sent to the writer lather, and we take from it a few sentences:

"I am now on my return to the States. Pike Peak is a hun bug. The gold is too fine to pay. They are starving there. There are 1,000 teams on the Plains—most of them bound for the States. This is my last trip from home. Tell R—I have seen the largest dephant in the world, and don't want to see him again. One of the principal men in getting up the humbug has been shot. When I get back to the States I shall have traveled 1,000 miles on foot."

A SUCKER'S REPORT.

The Chicago Tribune publishes t \ following letter

The Chicago Tribuse publishest of following letter from a gentleman of La Salle, Illin and Os Cherrer Cherr, Sear Auraria, April 16, 1859.

We are row in the land of reputed gold. We reached here on Thursday, the 14m, in good health and spirits. As for the news which I promised to send you. I must say that we are disappointed. It cannot be denied gold exists here, but it lies loose on the said, drifted all over the country, and cannot as I believe, be worked so that it will pay. Our saidy hope is in the mountains. When show melts we will explore them. I have no doubt it will pay to work there, but I would advise no one to come here until the thing is thoroughly developed. The people whom we have found here do not seem to know much about it. We are prospecting every day to find a place to mine until were can work safely in the mountains.

A MICHIGANDER'S REPORT.

"Mr. Thomas W instanley, of Adrian City, Michigan, came down from Plattamouth, on the latan, last Suday evening, and came into our office yesterday, to make a true statement of the condition of things in the gold mines of Cherry Creek, from which he had just

"He and four others left St. Joseph on the 3d day of March, with an ex-team, and were twenty-nine days on the road to Desver City. After reaching Denver City, they passed reventeen days in prospecting, and their examination extended over a region of country ity miles along the base of the mountain, and twifes north and south. The riche-t deposit that could find all that range yielded not quite four cents per day, to the hard labor of four men, who fixed a sluice 3/2 feet long, and used quick-liver and all other

since 332 feet long, and used quick-liver and an other appliances to increase the quantity.

Mr. Winstarley said he saw about one hundred and fifly men at work, and the largest yield that he could hear of in the mines was thirteen cents per day. There was much destination in the mines, and many persons were beiging their way back to the States. Some were found dead on the road who were supposed to have died of starvation. Mr. Winstanley was in California three years and made money there, and he to have died of starvation. Mr. Winstainey was in California three years, and made money there, and he says he feels bound to give these statements to the public that no more persons may be led by false hopes to undergo all that he endared in going to and coming

A YANKEE'S PROSPECTING.

The New-Haven News publishes a letter dated Denver City, April 15, written by Geo. J. Stephens of

ver City, April 15, written by Geo. J. Stephens of New-Baven. Of monling he says:

"I have prespected all over the country where gold dust is found, and thus far with but little success. What has been obtained is wash gold, and comes from the mountains. It is sought by thousands, who, on an average, do not earn enough to pay them. Some have realized \$5 per day, but there are many who do not earn one quarter that sum, and yet work hard. There are many exaggerated reports of the gold region, but you can eafely set them all down as false. It hink, however, there is gold in the south part of the Territory, some hundred miles west of Pike's Peak."

THE EMIGRATION.

THE EMIGRATION.

There were over 5,000 people at the mines in April, and daily arrivals of hundreds.

The Des Monnes (Iown) Criticen of the 18th inst., says that 1,000 wagens had crossed the Avenue Bridge at that place during the past two months on their way to Pike's Penk. Nearly all these wagens had two or three span of exen, nulse or herees, and an average probably if five persons to the wagen. This would show an emigration of about 9,000, to say nothing of the many con paties on toot and herseback.

The Nt. Joseph Journal cays:

"A number of Pike's Peak emigrants, under the

the many con paries on toot and herseback.

The St. Joseph Journal says:

"A number of Pike's Peak emigrants, under the lead of G. Eldnidge & Co. of Chicago, Lil., arrived in this city night before last on the steamer Ben W. Lewis. In this company we noticed four well dressed ladies and two small children, who are to accompany their husbanes and fasters to try their fortunes in the auriferons regions. The company sent their teams and wagens over on the railroad and took the river for case and comfort. They will fit out and leave this ease and confort. They will fit out and leave this city in the course of a few days, and they, the ladies at least, have our knadest regards for their future welfare and success

THE TERN OF THE TIDE.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Republican. LEAVESWORTH, May 19, 1859.

There is no use in attempting to disguise the fact, that a great revulsion has taken place in the public mind in reference to the New El Dorado of Pike's

that a great revulsion has taken place in the public mind in reference to the New El Dorndo of Pike's Peak. This fact is established by the very perceptible decrease in the emigration at all points, of which this city presents no exception. The tide is ebbing fast and whether it again surges toward the Rocky Montaine, at least in quest of gold, is at present some what problematical.

This falling off in the emigration, which, according to the universal prediction, should now have been at its greatest hight, has had a most depressing influence upon business. Merchants are very generally provided with large stocks of merchandie, especially mining tools, for which they find no buyers, and all the various branches of trade feel the pressure of the present stagnation. Property and rents are not yet affected, but remain preposterously high; yet, should there be no increase in the public confidence with respect to the gold regions, a reaction must assuredly occur in each of the prominent river towns which have staked so largely upon a fortunate solution of the Pike's Peak problem.

It is true that the riddle has lately produced two extraoroinary and diametrically different phases, and this is what involves the matter in still more inextri-

traordiary and diametrically different phases, and this is what involves the matter in still more inextripublic.

"Mr. Johnson informs us that the gold seekers were rapidly leaving the mines. When he left there were not more than five or six hundred there, though he met a large number on the way, as he was returning. The day before he took his departure, there were forty the day before he took his departure, there were forty the mines, with most remarkable consistency, has come from unimposehable authority), were received here and elsewhere, in which an ommone silence was come from unimpeachable authority), were received here and elsewhere, in which an omnous silence was maintained in relation to gold prespects. There were no new discoveries, nor even ramors of any. T letters of certain correspondents known to be intere-ed in prospective Sacramentos, were barren of su ed in prespective sactionable, are barried of such intelligence as the insatiable appetite of the public new craves the most. No inconsiderable quantity of epistolary evidence pronounced the existence of gold in paving quantifies atterly falses.

Other details of news exhibited an alarming state of

thirps an one the in provident en igrants whose scartly surplies barely sufficed to enable them to eke out then existence until they reached their land of promise, to find starvati n staring them in the face. Some had aheady perished from want, and the greatest destination prevailed in common, for the towns and mining can ps contained no magazines to feed an army of hun-gry wretches, and the stock of provisions was hardly gry wretches, and the stock of provisions was hardly adequate to the demands of these who wintered in the mines. The social condition of the gold seekers is easier conjectured that described. Murders and rob-beries were becoming frequent, for usen will not starve, and the cry of "blood or bread" is no new one. Hardren some accounts say thou and—of emi-

Hundreds—come accounts say thou ands—of con-grants had turned their backs upon Pike's Peak, the goal of their ambition, under whose lefty regard strange scenes are being enacted, and were wending their water ward the Misseuri. Many of the toward the Misseuri. Many of them, it is asserted, never proceeded beyond Forts Laramie or Kearney, but hearing at these posts the gloomy rumors from the other duection, became disheartened and retraced their steps. It is justly chargeable that this class of enigrants are hardly competent to decide upon the ments of denerits of the nineral resources of Chery Creek or the adjacent mountain region, and it is affirmed that many of the nost exaggerated of the discouraging reports which of late have obtained currency, are directly traceable to nather who never saw even aging reports which or late have obtained currency, are directly traceable to parties who never saw even the purpode of Pike's Peak. That many have reture-

ed, and numbers are daily arriving back, principally from the Northern or Platte route, is indisputable. It is obvious at this time that the public want facts At is obvious at this time that the public want facts and not paper evidence, and that no quantity of the latter, no matter of how brilliant purport, can sustain the wanting confidence of the country unless it be rein-ferced by well-filled pouches of dust or weighty nuggets forced by well-lined pances of the piccious ore. Remittances must come to the several points d appais, to be exchanged for provisions, clothing and implements, or else "Pike's Feak must take its place in the category of exploded humbugs, of which "Gold Bluffs," "Kern" and "Fraser Rivers"

Correspondence of The Cincinnati Gazette.
ONAHA, Nebraska Territory,
Was 14 1850.

What it, Nebraska Territory,

May 14, 1859.

For the past week I have been stopping in this pleasant city of three thousand inhabitants. I engaged passage with a party for the mines, but unfavorable news has detained them, and may prevent their going at all. Up to four days since, the emigration to the nines had exceeded fifty teams per day through this place alone. Then rumors reached us of returning parties, and now we are in the midst of a great stommede.

There are now, between here and Fort Kearney, four teams returning to one going west. Some have been fifty noises out; some one hundred; while some claim to have been within fifty mules of Cherry Creek.

claim to have been within fifty miles of Cherry Creek.

There has been a perfect paths, and parties are rashing back pell-mell, in far greater haste than they went out. I have talked with many of these returned "miners," as they are facetiously called, and I am unable to learn any good reason for their return.

The poor fellows who have incurred all the expense, and endured the farigue of hundreds of miles, and now return, are the most foriors into the fravelers I ever beheld. Many of them had strained every nerve, and exhausted every resource to et able them to make the trip. Most of them are from the Western States, and money being so difficult to obtain, none could raise it without great exertise. Now their money is gone, or invested in property they have no use for, and they thrown out.

of their Sommer's work, and all for a humbug. I have seen but one who seemed to feel lich hearted under the disappointment, and he was a july lish nan. He had a song little male harvesses into a hour

r an. He had a snug little male harveses into a hold cart containing a trunk, camping utensits, provisions, and mining teeds. Both himself and mule were looking is good condition, and as he turned a corner into the principal street, he called out, "Here's yer Pike's Peaker," an ion neyed or with a hearty whoop. Some who went out on foot, or with a company, and owing a small share of the team, return on foot, weary, hungry and ragged, and without movey. Large parties, each owning a small interest in the team, have heasily broken up, and separated, much to the detriment of all concerned.

There exists among these disappointed men the common belief that the whole Missouri Valley has been combined to dupe the public, and that they are now

mon benef that the whole Missouri Valley has been combined to dupe the public, and that they are now the innocent victims of this unholy alliance. It is always a very easy matter to inflame the minds of a disappointed, idle body of men, and advantage was taken of this by some designing knaves. A large body of men, some fifteen hundred, were congregated at Elin Creek, eighty miles west of here. Most of these had been further West, and now encamped, perhaps to recruit their teams, perhaps to await further news from the mines. Others had tarried, before moving westward, to accertain the truth of the rumors upon the strength of which they started. But all could snell deceit and fraud in the very wind of the Plains, and to air the eloquence of ambitious ones, and give vent to the pent-up indignation of all, a mass meeting was called.

Of course, a meeting without "resolutions" is no

Of course, a meeting without "resolutions" is no meeting at all, so they "resolved," in substance, that Omaba, Council Bluffs and other river towns should be buried for deceiving emigrants, and merchants must take back goods and refund money, or down nuri take back goods and returd money, or down currentheir rockeries. Three or four committees of twelve-each were also appointed to pursue and slay certain letter-writers, who had been instrumental in causing this ensignation. Report says that one Scud-der, who killed Mr. Basset, was the ring leader in this meeting, and induced the excitement to shield himself. A few persons here were evidently actions for their property, but it is usually looked upon in its true light, nerely as a ridicalous farce, of which the actors are by this time schamed. There are certainly many

ime ashamed. There are certainly many adventurers in the crowd, ready for any thing, but the mass are respectable men, anxious to get back to their families and friends. It is in possible to tell how the affair will result; but I think if gold does not begin to come in from the mass soon, very the mile of the come. few will go on.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY. THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

Special Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

ARRAPHOF, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, 12 miles from Denver City, K. T.,

April 29, 1859.

But what is of more interest to many of your readers is the character of the gold mines in this quarter. It is with difficulty I can speak of them correctly, so various and conflicting are the stories I hear. That they

rious and conflicting are the stories I hear. That they are not so good as represented by the many letters received in the States the past Winter I can safely say. That most of the emigrants arriving this month—and they are counted by thousands—are much disappointed, can also be said with truth. At the same take, it is also true that immense quantities of gold he hid in the streams, the bars, banks and mountain cosnons of this country, but in such minute particles or scales as to make it unprofitable to gather them with any unchinery yet invented, and with the high rates of provious and averything else which has to be bought at ery yet invented, and with the high rates of provisites and everything else winch I as to be bought at this remote distance from civilization. A few parties are naking fair wages at different points I have visited, with sinices (no other machine has yet been found to pay), but a larger number, with and without sluices, are making next to nothing. As a matter of course many hundreds are now returning home, after a trial of a few days, sadly disappointed. A still a trial of a lew days, sady disappointed. A stu-larger number, however, are dady coming in, who have yet to make a trial of the mines. It has also been but a few days since it was possible to get into the mountains to sig or prospect, and within that time, hundreds of the best miners, and many also who know nothing of mining, have left their Winter quarters for various nexts of the mountains, leaving part of their nothing of mining, have left their. Winter quarters for various parts of the mountains, leaving part of their company in the villages and mines of the plains, to await their return or reports. Few have yet returned, but such as have report much more favorable diggings than yet known outside of the mountains. I, in yeelf, just saw one person, Geo. Keys, from Calbour County, Michigan, just in last night to this village, from 50 miles in the mountains, in a northwest direction, toward Long's Peak, who showed me \$1.42 obea near by him in 11 panials, showing some 13 conts to the panual. It was larger gold than that found at the Cherry Creek or other niggings of the plans, but the Cherry Creek or other singeries of the plans, but still quite small—nothing larger than the head of a pin, flatted at that. I daily hear of even better than this Such would pay, say \$10 or \$15 per day; but it is no and natter to walk that distance not these mountains, though the snew has mostly now left them, and by the other means can they be reached. though the snow has mostly now left them, and by no other means can they be reached. Provisions are most difficult to obtain, even at headquarters here, Denver City, and in the mountain mines the absolute necessaries of life, bread, coffee, meat and salt, are costly as gold itself, even if they could be taken there. The only flour to be obtained now in all this country is hard Mexican ficur, poor, dark, miserable stuff, and gritty, coeting \$15 per 100 pounds. Bacon is not to be had, nor has not been since my arrivay, at any price; it is nominally 75 cents per pound. Considerable quantities would be bought at 5c cents, if it could be had. Sugar and coffee are plectiful at 50 cents per pound, brought from New-Mexico and Fort Laramie, and the price of these is most likely soon to change. Salt, of poor quality, Mexican beans and peas, are each Loceats per pound. Salenava 50 cents per pound. Yeast powder, in small Selement beams and peas, are each receast per pounds.

Selement 50 cents per pound. Yeast powder, in small hores, 50 cents each. Very common knives and forks

\$4.50 to \$5 per set of a half dozen. The caps 374 cents each; tin plates out of market. Garden scalls I bought at 50 cents to \$1 per paper, vot it is a country almost entirely unfit for agricultural purposes. A few of the creek bottoms have some soit, but it is generally too

creek bottoms have some son, but it is generally sandy, light and poor. It is also too dry, and cold, though I am, with others, trying it in places, and may soon be able to report more invorably.

From The Legicanorth Journal, 9th.

The steamer C. W. Sombart came down early yested by morning from Omaha, bringing Col. J. D. 'erday mening from Omaha, bringing Col. J. D. Henderson, better known as Col. Jack Henderson, Capt. Thomas W. Scott, late of the steamer Twilight, J. C. Sanders, a mountaineer, and G. C Sanders, a mount sineer and Government guide eighteet years standing, and Oscar B. Totten of St mus, who are just in from the Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek Gold Mines, having left Denver City on the 2d nst, and arrived at Connia on Saturday last, making the trip through in thirteen days. Col. Headerson and party left this city for the mines

brough a heavy snow storm on the 10th of February

The diggings in the neighborhood of Denver City The diggings in the neighborhood of Denver City will pay from \$1 to \$5 per day to the man. The Colonel and party first went to Boulder City, prospected up Boulder Creek for eighteen wiles, and found diggings that would pay from \$3 to \$5 per day to the man, but a Mr. Brookfield and party have since averaged \$6 each in the same mines, and claim that \$5 per day can be made. From Boulder Creek the Colonel and party next went to near Long's Peak, where he met with parties who had found good \$10 diggings.

The Colonel left his party in these mines doing well. The gold is coarse, mixed with quartz about the size of a grain of corn. The diggings extend along three of a grain of corn. The diggings extend along three fasts, which on an average are four miles long and tiree wide. A wagen road has been open d from these mines to Bonder City. The Colonel says that the velleys adjacent to the usines are beautiful and remarkle beyond description, meandered by crystal streams, dotted with lakes filled with trout, surrounded

with eik, deer and antelope.

The first emigrants who arrived this season were hardcartnen and footmen, who could easily have got en ployment had not provisions been so scarce. These became discouraged, returned without prospecting, and of course gave deteful accounts.

The Colonel and party left Denver City in a four roule an bulance, met six hundred wagons that would

pule an bulance, met six hundred wagons that would through, one hundred and fifty more which would by the way of Cherry Creek, through Cheyenne Pass, to labiornia, and passed fully eight hundred re-turning, not ore-eighth of whom had ever been through the mines. The most of them turned back at Keamey; a few ventured on to Bear Creek, within one hundred niles of the mines, and a still smaller number went within thirty miles.

TRICK OF THE TRADERS. TRICK OF THE TRADERS.

The Omaha City papers state that the backward rush in such numbers of the Pike's Peak emigrants has been caused by a sharp trick played upon them by Fort Kearney traders. On their way out they are net by these traders, who tell them there is no gold at Pike's Peak, and, by such unfavorable accounts, induce them to sell their outfits for a song; flour at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundred pounds, which realilly sells at the Fort, to Government, at from \$8 to \$9.

TROY CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.—The Troy Methodist Episcopal Conference, at their recent ses-sion at Saratoga, made the following appointments to Albany and vicinity:
Albany Bistaict - H. L. Starts, P. E. Albany - Hode

ROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The new railroad connecting Jersey City with Piernext was opened on Thursday by a colebratory exursion, in which the guests were exclusively masonline, and yesterday by an exoursion, rendered much more interesting by the presence of two or three hundred ladies.

FIRST DAY.

On Thursday two trains of cars, gayly decorated with flags and evergreens, left Piermont at 8 o'clock a. m., and stopped at all the way stations, for the purpose of receiving invited guests on board. After a sojourn of about an hour at Jersey City, the company, in charge of a Committee of Arrangements, and the contractors, embarked for a trip over the road, accompanied by two bands of music.

Everybody who had not previously traveled through this section of our sister State was delighted with its appearance, and expressed surprise that it should have so long remained untraversed by the

iron horse. All along the road hurrahs and waving handkerchiefs greeted the moving train. At one of the sta tions a young lady secured shade, and expressed enbusiasm by a ruised umbrelia with handkerchiefs tied to its corners. School children were ranged in formal line to do honor to the joyous day; the whole population seemed wild with joy. The Piermont firemen on board, two fire companies, and one military company participating, must have suffered voctord sy from lame arms and sore throats. The reception at Piermont was equally enthusiastic.

Tables were set in the new depot of the Compan at Pierment, and an extensive collation provided almost sufficient for the 2,500 persons who presented themselves for participation in the festivities. The building was firely decorated with evergreens, wreaths and pyramids of flowers. On one of the walls green leaves were arranged to spell and represent:

Success [two crowes] Persecutions.
N. R. E. of N. J.
will make
Rockland Co. see some
Glorious Days and a tonce
of strength to ton Empire State.

After the crowd had cleared the tables of estables and drinkables, Gen. Nye, in compliance with a call, made an amusing and telling speech, and concluded by calling out Senator Hubbeil of Oneida County, who, after a few remarks, excused himself.

Gen. Tellmedge was then called for. He mounted one of the tables to respond, when it gave way beneath his weight. He was soon hoisted upon another, from which he made a happy speech. Mr. Tower, one of the contractors, gave a statement in reference to the tead, and its completion considerably within the time allowed for the work. Mr. A. O. Zabriskie followed allowed for the week. Mr. A. O. Zabriskie knowled with a flattering complained to the contractors, for the energy and enterprise which they had displayed in building the read, and undertaking its operation upon such liberal terms.

J. P. JACKSON, esq., Vice-President of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, being loudly called for, commenced with some pleasant remarks in allusion to the incessant rearing of cannon and the rapping of the druns, which drowned the voice of the speakers, and referred to the fact to at the company were on consecrated ground, near the headquarters of Washington in the Revolution, and that we had passed the house where Andre was imprisoned and tried. He then referred with enthusiastic feelings to the spirit and enterprise which had is augurated the Northers Railroad of New-Jersey. The County of Bargen was originally settled by the Hollanders and Huguenots, with a colony of Norweg ans, who transferred the name of "Bergen" from Norway to New-Jersey. He himself rejoiced in claiming his malernal ancestry from the Dutch, his motter being a "Brinkerhoff," and her nother a "Van De Lind," a descendant of the last Dutch Dominie, installed at Ams'erdam to preach in New-Jersey. The mother of the President of this road, the Hon, T. W. Demarest, was also a "Brinkerhoff," of the same original stock. They both had graduated as Speakers of the Legislature of New-Jersey, and were now devoting themselves to more and referred to the fact that the company were or graduated as Speakers of the Legislature of Ren-Jersey, and were now devoting themselves to more useful and honorable pursuits. The railroad trav-ersed lands owned and occupied by the descendants of the first settlers who held their title deeds from the Indians, and they inherited the cardinal virtues of the Dutch, "industry, integrity and love of liberty;" to which should be added the love of fruits and flowers, which he desired to rank among the enabling virtues for is cultivation of a taste so pure and delightful. I ary doubt should be entertained on the last point, will be left for decision when the strawberries an with which this agricultural region abounds. The con-struction of this r ad was especially to be praised be-cause it had been built by the farmers and landholders on the line—the true democratic way of building country railroads. The ladies, too, on the line ha-joined in the cerdial greetings of the numerous guests who bonered the opening of this road. They unite who boncred the opening of this road. They date with the large company in regarding Seymour as indi-cating sagnesty, and Tower as denoting "strength," and the thir gentlewon en appreciated the courtesy of Messrs. Seymour & Tower, in inviting them to a separate excursion to-morrow.

Short but enthusiastic speeches were made by Thos. Dupp English, esq., Gen. E. R. V. Wright, and Mr. B S. Seymour, who concluded with "All aboard," and the trains returned to Jersey City, arriving at o'clock.

Yesterday morning two trains from Piermont gatherd up some hundreds of ladies and gentlemen along the line of the road. The first arrived at Jersey City at 10 a. m., and its passengers, with a number of invited guests from New-York, N-wark and Jersey City, were received by Mr. John P. Jackson, in behalt of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, on the largest of the boats owned by that Company, the John S. Darcy. After waiting an hour for the other train, which was detained by a baggage car having run off the track in the Bergen cut, the party steamed down the bay and through the Narrows, running as nearly as pessible to the more interesting objects on the way. After inspecting the General Admiral on the return, the company landed at the depot of the New-Jersey Road, where they were welcomed to an admirable collation furnished by the New-Jersey Railroad Company. Three hundred and fifty persons sat down. Mr. Jackson presided, sitting at the nead of the central table. After the wants of all had been amply supplied, Mr. Jackson called the assemblage to order, and said that they were very happy to see to-day with them the ladies of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. They had come down from their home a land of fruits and flowers, over this new railroad now for the first time -he hoped it would not be the last. Although the celebration yesterday was greater in numbers, it was not half so interesting. He concluded with

The Health of the President and Directors of the Northern Basiroud of New Jersey Men who have desired the Northern

Hon. T. W. DAMAREST, the President responded, giving some account of the building of their road. riginally they were all in Bergen County, and he trusted that although the old County had been separated into two, this road would unite two parts more firmly than they were ever united before. He closed

with:

The New Jersey Railroad—May our connection with this Com
any be and continue as it is as long as the roads exist. Hon. D. S. GREGORY, Mayor of Jersey City, and a Director of the Road, responded very happily.

Judge Vas Brust gave the following sentiment:

Our iron hands—The one Grasping the New-York & Eric Rail-ord on the botth and the other the New-Jensey Railroad on the both; may they be perpetual tokens of amity, peace, and good-

The whole assemblage then sang to the tune of Old Hundred, "Praise Good from whom all Blessing flow," and separated, those living along the line o the road returning by special train.

THE ROAD. The road has long been talked of by the farmer

along the line of it, but it was supposed that its cos would forbid its construction in these days of disaste to railroads. But Mr. Wm. Sneden, the Civil Eagi neer of the road, estimated that it might be done for \$17,000 per mile. They found it difficult to believe bim until Messrs. Seymour & Tower offered, if \$150,000 of stock were subscribed, and \$200,000 of bonds could be sold at 90 cents, to build and equip the road for that money, taking 13 per cent of their pay

OPENING OF THE NORTHERN RAIL- in stock, and to run it for ten years, paying 7 per cent on the bonds and 5 per cent div stock. This offer was convincing; the stock was subscribed by over 300 different men; the boads were sold in small quantities, and entirely to met along the line, and ground was broken March 31, 1856. The lower terminus of the road, it is expected,

will be located at Hoboken, after the comp the tunnel through Bergen Hill, by the Brie Railroad Company. In the mean time, the trains will be run over the temporary track of the Eric Railroad between the Shanghter House and Jersey City, arriving at and leaving the north side of the passenger depot of the New-Jersey Railroad Company. From the Staughter House, or point at which the Srie Railroad will turn for the western entrance of the Bergen Tunnel, the new railroad diverges to the porth-eastward, and precreds up the Valleys of the Hackersack and Ove about two miles from the Hudson River, foll the western base of the Palisade ridge to the northern terminus. The extent of the road newly constructed is 211 miles, which, with one mile of the Pierment Branch Railrond at the northern terminus, and about 21 miles of the Eric Railroad at the worth ern terminus, will make the entire length of the road operated about 25 miles. As the road crosses as navigable streams or water courses of magnitude, draw or truss-bridges whatever are required. There are over eighteen miles of straight track on a nearly aniform level, a few feet above tide water. Ap abundance of timber &c., was found along the Pelicheerfuly conceded the right of way. With these advantages and good management, the road hes been built and equipped with two locomotives, six passenger cars, two baggage and smeking cars, five freight cars, and ten platform cars, for \$17,000 per mile; whereas, the first 25 miles on the Bartem Railroad cost \$100,000, on the Hudson Biver Railroad \$90,000, and on the New-Haven Railroad \$80,000 per mile.

This road will bring into close, and convenient com nection with New-York City, a highly cultivated region of country, which heretofore has remained in comparative seclusion. In a single day last Sumper, no less than two million backets of strawber ries, and about fifty tuns of vegetables, passed through English Neighborhood on their way to the New-York markets, and still more would have been sent but for the objections which farmers have to sending fruit in wagons over rough roads. With three or four trains a day, each way over the road, as contemplated, the farmers will not only have an opportunity of sending their fruits and vegetables to our markets, but also large additional supplies of pure milk.

As there are afteen way-stations on the line between Jersey City and Pierront, averaging one for every mile and a half of the road, it is evident that the local travel will be pretty well accommodated. A line of telegraph is also being constructed on the line of the road, the posts for which are already down, and offices will be oponed at an early day at all the principal sta-

THE COLUMBIA STREET MYSTERY. On Thursday some Germans called upon Capt.

Squires of the Eleventh Ward Police, and told bin

that they had reason to believe that they knew a man who had murdered his wife, and they were of opiules that he was in some way implicated in the Columbia street mystery. According to their story, a German shoemaker, apparently in a very confused and excited state of mind, salled at the shoemaker's shop No. 42 Thomas street, and asked the way to Thomeson street, saying that he was looking for work. The shoemaker said be would give him work, and omployed him. The man was very mysterious in his manner, and during fits of melancholy, exclaimed sloud, "Ob, they'll know me by these clothes." His fears increased so much that he had to get a areman's coat, and requested that his employer would put him up stairs to work, as he might otherwise be seen through the door and window. This was seconded to, but the shoemaker was becoming alarmed, and concinded that he had a murderer in his house. At night the man who sometimes gave his name as Thomas, and again as Frank, slept up tairs with another German workman. The latter pretended not to understand English, and the suspected party, while he thought his companion was a-leep, gave way to his ravings, exclaiming some times, "Oh, my vrow, I killed her, and she's all the time before my eyes—in my sleep, and when I'm awake. I struck her with a chair, and the blood spirted to the wall. I punched her, but there was no witness, and they can't hang me." His omployer asked him why he was so afraid of being seen, ard he answered that he had got into some trouble but would not tell what it was. He had previously been employed at a shoe-store in Morris street, and ained that he had lived at Union Hill, Hobokon. Further inquiry showed that an Irish girl who lived in the same house with him and his em ployer, had charged him with bastardy, which he declared was an imposition; but he was compelled to marry the girl. This was nearly a year ago. was about 18 years of age. The suppostion was, from these revelations, that he had murdered his wife, and Capt. Squires had him arrested, and disnatched an officer in search of his wife. She was ound during the afternoon, in a village in the rear of Hobeken, and from her statement it appeared that her husband had given her a terrible beating and then run away, not knowing whether she was alive or dead. When she heard that he was in oustody, she came over and made a charge of assault and bat tery against him, for which he was committed to take his trial by Justice Steers. It has already been stated that a man from California suspected that the de-ceased was his wife, who had left Philadelphia in company with a Polander, and came to this city. He raced the parties to a hovel in Cherry street, but failed to obtain any further clue. On Thursday evening the woman and her companion were found by the Eleventh Ward Police, and taken to that Station, where they were confronted with the husband of the woman. After some conference, he agreed to receive his wife if she would avow that no unproprieties had occurred between her and her Polish companion. The result was a compromise, and husband and wife, once more united, went home together. The only missing female unaccounted for now is a Miss Mc Kinney, 21 years of age, whose mother lives in Kasez treet. She had been seduced by her lover, and when her mother last saw her, a few weeks ago, was enceinte. No trace of her has yet been found. The mystery is as deep as ever.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. L.—TROTTING—Friday, May 27, 1859.—Purse and stake \$550; mile heats; bost 10 D. Mace, bk. r. Pilot. 1
C. Carl, S. M. Miller's Damsel. 2
D. Taliman's b. m. Cors de Estelle. 4
Time—2:35, 2:33, 2:34.

This drew together a large crowd. Pilot had the sall in betting \$160 to \$50, and won the trot without

struggle. UNION COURSE, L. I.-TROTTING, Thursday, May 96, 1859,-Match, \$1,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5

Mr. Peabody, r. z. Capt. Henry.....rec'é forfeit Mr. Springstead's s. g. George Dawson....paid forfeit Same Day, May 26, 1859 .- Purse and stake \$550 mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness. D. Mace's bt. g. Pilot.
C. Carl, S. M. Miller's Damos!
D. Tallman, b. m. Cora de Estelle.
Time—2:72j, 2:33j, 2:39j.

FROM HAVANA .- Havana papers to the 22d, by the Granada, centain no news of importance. The Sugar market was quiet. Sales of the week 4,000 boxes on the basis of 84 reals for D. S. No. 12. Es ports of the week were 37,700 boxer. Molasses was inactive. Exchange on London, 60 days, 14914; P cont pro mium; New-York do. 1182 V cep', premium.